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[No. 88, of Vol. II.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1791. [Whole No. 192.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſixth of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to incorporate the Subſcribers to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS it is conceived that the eſtabliſhment of a bank for the United States, upon a foundation ſufficiently extenſive to anſwer the purpoſes intended thereby, and at the ſame time upon the principles which afford adequate ſecurity for an upright and prudent adminiſtration thereof, will be very conducive to the ſucceſsful conducting of the national finances—will tend to give facility to the obtaining of loans, for the uſe of the government, in ſudden emergencies—and will be productive of conſiderable advantages to trade and induſtry in general—Therefore,

I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That a bank of the United States ſhall be eſtabliſhed; the capital ſtock whereof ſhall not exceed ten millions of dollars, divided into twenty-five thouſand ſhares, each ſhare being four hundred dollars; and that ſubſcriptions, towards conſtituting the ſaid ſtock, ſhall, on the firſt Monday of April next, be opened at the city of Philadelphia, under the ſuperintendance of ſuch perſons, not leſs than three, as ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe by the Preſident of the United States (who is hereby empowered to appoint the ſaid perſons accordingly) which ſubſcriptions ſhall continue open until the whole of the ſaid ſtock ſhall have been ſubſcribed.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall be lawful for any perſon, co-partnerſhip, or body politic, to ſubſcribe for ſuch or ſo many ſhares, as he, ſhe or they ſhall think fit, not exceeding one thouſand, except as ſhall be hereafter directed relatively to the United States; and that the ſums reſpectively ſubſcribed, except on behalf of the United States, ſhall be payable one fourth in gold and ſilver, and three fourths in that part of the public debt which, according to the loan propoſed in the fourth and fifteenth ſections of the act, entitled, "An Act making proviſion for the debt of the United States," ſhall bear an accruing intereſt, at the time of payment, of ſix per centum per annum, and ſhall alſo be payable in four equal parts, in the aforeſaid ratio of ſpecie to debt, at the diſtance of ſix calendar months from each other; the firſt whereof ſhall be paid at the time of ſubſcription.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That all thoſe who ſhall become ſubſcribers to the ſaid bank, their ſucceſſors and aſſigns, ſhall be, and are hereby created and made a corporation and body politic, by the name and ſtyle of *The Preſident, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States*; and ſhall ſo continue until the 4th day of March, one thouſand eight hundred and eleven: And by that name, ſhall be, and are hereby made able and capable in law, to have, purchaſe, receive, poſſeſs, enjoy, and retain to them and their ſucceſſors, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, and effects of what kind, nature or quality ſoever, to an amount, not exceeding in the whole fifteen millions of dollars, including the amount of the capital ſtock aforeſaid; and the ſame to ſell, grant, demiſe, alien or diſpoſe of; to ſue and be ſued, plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend and be defended, in courts of record, or any other place whatſoever: And alſo to make, have, and uſe a common ſeal, and the ſame to break, alter and renew, at their pleaſure; and alſo to ordain, eſtabliſh, and put in execution, ſuch bye-laws, ordinances and regulations, as ſhall ſeem neceſſary and convenient for the government of the ſaid corporation, not being contrary to law, or to the conſtitution thereof (for which purpoſe, general meetings of the ſtockholders ſhall and may be called by the directors, and in the manner hereinafter ſpecified) and generally to do and execute all and ſingular acts, matters and things, which to them it ſhall or may appertain to do; ſubject nevertheleſs to the rules, regulations, reſtrictions, limitations, and proviſions, herein after preſcribed and declared.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the well ordering of the affairs of the ſaid corporation, there ſhall be twenty-five directors: of whom there ſhall be an election, on the firſt Monday of January in each year, by the ſtockholders or proprietors of the capital ſtock of the ſaid corporation, and by plurality of the votes actually given; and thoſe, who ſhall be duly choſen at any election, ſhall be capable of ſerving as directors, by virtue of ſuch choice, until the end or expiration of the Monday of January next enſuing the time of ſuch election, and no longer. And the ſaid directors, at their firſt meeting after each election, ſhall chooſe one of their number as preſident.

V. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That, as ſoon as the ſum of four hundred thouſand dollars, in gold and ſilver, ſhall have been actually received on account of the ſubſcriptions to the ſaid ſtock, notice thereof ſhall be given, by the perſons under whoſe ſuperintendance the ſame ſhall have been made, in at leaſt two public gazettes printed in the city of Philadelphia; and the ſaid perſons ſhall, at the ſame time in like manner, notify a time and place within the ſaid city, at the diſtance of ninety days from the time of ſuch notification, for proceeding to the election of directors; and it ſhall be lawful for ſuch election to be then and there made; and the perſons, who ſhall then and there be choſen, ſhall be the firſt directors, and ſhall be capable of ſerving, by virtue of ſuch choice, until the end or expiration of the Monday in January next enſuing the time of making the ſame, and ſhall forthwith thereafter commence the operations of the ſaid bank, at the ſaid city of Philadelphia. And provided further, That, in caſe it ſhould at any time happen, that an election of directors ſhould not be made upon any day when purſuant to this act it ought to have been made, the ſaid corporation ſhall not for that cauſe, be deemed to be diſſolved; but it ſhall be lawful, on any other day, to hold and make an election of directors, in ſuch manner as ſhall have been regulated by the laws and ordinances of the ſaid corporation. And provided laſtly, That, in caſe of the death, reſignation, abſence from the United States, or removal of a director by the ſtockholders, his place may be filled up, by a new choice, for the remainder of the year.

VI. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors for the time being, ſhall have power to appoint ſuch officers, clerks, and ſervants under them, as ſhall be neceſſary for executing the buſineſs of the ſaid corporation, and to allow them ſuch compenſation, for their ſervices reſpectively, as ſhall be reaſonable; and ſhall be capable of exerciſing ſuch other powers and authorities, for the well governing and ordering of the affairs of the ſaid corporation, as ſhall be deſcribed, fixed, and determined by the laws, regulations and ordinances of the ſame.

VII. *And be it further enacted*, That the following rules, reſtrictions, limitations and proviſions, ſhall form and be fundamental articles of the conſtitution of the ſaid corporation, viz.

1. The number of votes, to which each ſtockholder ſhall be entitled, ſhall be according to the number of ſhares he ſhall hold, in the proportions following: That is to ſay, for one ſhare, and not more than two ſhares, one vote: For every two ſhares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote: For every four ſhares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote: For every ſix ſhares above thirty, and not exceeding ſixty, one vote: For every eight ſhares above ſixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote: And for every ten ſhares above one hundred, one vote:—But no perſon, co-partnerſhip, or body politic, ſhall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes. And after the firſt election, no ſhare or ſhares ſhall confer a right of ſuffrage, which ſhall not have been holden three calendar months previous to the day of election. Stockholders actually reſident within the United States, and none other, may vote in elections by proxy.

2. Not more than three-fourths of the directors in office, excluſive of the Preſident, ſhall be eligible for the next ſucceeding year: But the director, who ſhall be preſident at the time of an election, may always be re-elected.

3. None but a ſtockholder, being a citizen of the United States, ſhall be eligible as a director.

4. No director ſhall be entitled to any emolument, unleſs the ſame ſhall have been allowed by the ſtockholders at a general meeting. The ſtockholders ſhall make ſuch compenſation to the preſident, for his extraordinary attendance at the bank, as ſhall appear to them reaſonable.

5. Not leſs than ſeven directors ſhall conſtitute a board for the tranſaction of buſineſs, of whom, the preſident ſhall always be one, except in caſe of ſickneſs, or neceſſary abſence; in which caſe, his place may be ſupplied by any other director, whom he, by writing under his hand, ſhall nominate for the purpoſe.

6. Any number of ſtockholders, not leſs than ſixty, who together ſhall be proprietors of two hundred ſhares or upwards, ſhall have power at any time to call a general meeting of the ſtockholders, for purpoſes relative to the inſtitution, giving at leaſt ten weeks notice, in two public gazettes of the place where the bank is kept, and ſpecifying, in ſuch notice, the object or objects of ſuch meeting.

7. Every caſhier or treaſurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, ſhall be required to give bond, with two or more ſureties, to the ſatisfaction of the directors, in a ſum not leſs than fifty thouſand dollars, with condition for his good behaviour.

8. The lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid corporation to hold, ſhall be only ſuch as ſhall be requiſite for its immediate accommodation in relation to the convenient tranſacting of its buſineſs, and ſuch as ſhall have been *bona fide* mortgaged to it by way of ſecurity, or conveyed to it in ſatisfaction of debts previouſly contracted in the courſe of its dealings, or purchaſed at ſales upon judgments which ſhall have been obtained for ſuch debts.

9. The total amount of the debts which the ſaid corporation ſhall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note, or other contract, ſhall not exceed the ſum of Ten Millions of Dollars, over and above the monies then actually depoſited in the bank for ſafekeeping, unleſs the contracting of any greater debt ſhall have been previouſly authorized by a law of the United States. In caſe of exceſs, the directors, under whoſe adminiſtration it ſhall happen, ſhall be liable for the ſame, in their natural and private capacities: and an action of debt may in ſuch caſe be brought againſt them, or any of them, their or any of their heirs, executors or adminiſtrators, in any court of record of the United States, or of either of them, by any creditor or creditors of the ſaid corporation, and may be proſecuted to judgment and execution; any condition, covenant, or agreement to the contrary notwithſtanding. But this ſhall not be conſtrued to exempt the ſaid corporation, or the lands, tenements, goods or chattels of the ſame, from being alſo liable for and chargeable with the ſaid exceſs. Such of the ſaid directors, who may have been abſent when the ſaid exceſs was contracted or created, or who may have diſſented from the reſolution or act whereby the ſame was ſo contracted or created, may reſpectively exonerate themſelves from being ſo liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their abſence or diſſent, to the Preſident of the United States, and to the ſtockholders, at a general meeting, which they ſhall have power to call for that purpoſe.

10 The ſaid corporation may ſell any part of the public debt whereof its ſtock ſhall be compoſed, but ſhall not be at liberty to purchaſe any public debt whatſoever; nor ſhall directly or indirectly deal or trade in any thing, except bills of exchange, gold or ſilver bullion, or in the ſale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent and not redeemed in due time; or of goods which ſhall be the produce of its lands. Neither ſhall the ſaid corporation take more than at the rate of ſix per centum per annum, for or upon its loans or diſcounts.

11. No loan ſhall be made by the ſaid corporation, for the uſe or on account of the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding one hundred thouſand dollars, or of any particular State, to an amount exceeding fifty thouſand dollars, or of any foreign prince or State, unleſs previouſly authorized by a law of the United States.

12. The ſtock of the ſaid corporation ſhall be aſſignable and tranſferable, according to ſuch rules as ſhall be inſtituted in that behalf, by the laws and ordinances of the ſame.

13. The bills obligatory and of credit, under the ſeal of the ſaid corporation, which ſhall be made to any perſon or perſons, ſhall be aſſignable by indorſement thereupon, under the hand or hands of ſuch perſon or perſons, and of his, her, or their aſſignee or aſſignees, and ſo as abſolutely to tranſfer and veſt the property thereof in each and every aſſignee or aſſignees ſucceſſively, and to enable ſuch aſſignee or aſſignees to bring and maintain an action thereupon in his, her, or their own name or names. And bills or notes, which may be iſſued by order of the ſaid corporation, ſigned by the Preſident, and counterſigned by the principal caſhier or treaſurer, promiſing the payment of money to any perſon or perſons, his, her or their order, or to bearer, though not under the ſeal of the ſaid corporation, ſhall be binding and obligatory upon the ſame in the like manner, and with the like force and effect, as upon any private perſon or perſons, if iſſued by him or them, in his her, or their private or natural capacity or capacities; and ſhall be aſſignable and negociable, in like manner, as if they were ſo iſſued by ſuch private perſon or perſons,—That is to ſay, thoſe, which ſhall be payable to any perſon or perſons, his, her, or their order, ſhall be aſſignable by indorſement, in like manner, and with the like effect, as foreign bills of exchange now are; and thoſe, which are payable to bearer, ſhall be negociable and aſſignable by delivery only.

14. Half yearly dividends ſhall be made of ſo much of the profits of the bank, as ſhall appear to the directors adviſable; and once in every three years, the directors ſhall lay before the ſtockholders, at a general meeting, for their information, an exact and particular ſtatement of the debts, which ſhall have remained unpaid after the expiration of the original credit, for a period of treble the term of that credit; and of the ſurplus of profit, if any, after deducting loſſes and dividends. If there ſhall be a failure in the payment of any part of any ſum, ſubſcribed by any perſon, co-partnerſhip, or body politic, the party failing ſhall loſe the benefit of any dividend, which may have accrued, prior to the time for making ſuch payment, and during the delay of the ſame.

15. It ſhall be lawful for the directors aforeſaid, to eſtabliſh offices whereſoever they ſhall think fit, within the United States, for the purpoſes of diſcount and depoſit only, and upon the ſame terms and in the ſame manner, as ſhall be practiſed at the bank; and to commit the management of the ſaid offices, and the making of the ſaid diſcounts, to ſuch perſons, and under ſuch agreements, and ſubject to ſuch regulations as they ſhall deem proper; not being contrary to law, or to the conſtitution of the bank.

16. The officer, at the head of the treaſury department of the United States, ſhall be furniſhed, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, with ſtatements of the amount of the capital ſtock of the ſaid corporation; and of the debts due to the ſame; of the monies depoſited therein; of the notes in circulation, and of the caſh in hand; and ſhall have a right to inſpect ſuch general accounts in the books of the bank, as ſhall relate to the ſaid ſtatements: Provided that this ſhall not be conſtrued to imply a right of inſpecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the bank.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That, if the ſaid corporation or any perſon or perſons, for or to the uſe of the ſame, ſhall deal or trade in buying or ſelling any goods, wares, merchandize, or commodities whatſoever, contrary to the proviſions of this act, all and every perſon and perſons, by whom any order or direction for ſo dealing or trading ſhall have been given, and all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall have been concerned as parties or agents therein, ſhall forfeit and loſe treble the value of the goods, wares, merchandizes and commodities, in which ſuch dealing and trade ſhall have been; one half thereof to the uſe of the informer, and the other half thereof to the uſe of the United States, to be recovered with coſts of ſuit.

IX. And be it further enacted, That, if the ſaid corporation ſhall advance or lend any ſum, for the uſe or on account of the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding one hundred thouſand dollars; or of any particular ſtate to an amount exceeding fifty thouſand dollars; or of any foreign prince or ſtate, (unleſs previouſly authorized thereto by a law of the United States) all and every perſon and perſons, by and with whoſe order, agreement, conſent, approbation or connivance, ſuch unlawful advance or loan, ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, treble the value or amount of the ſum or ſums, which ſhall have been ſo unlawfully advanced or lent; one fifth thereof to the uſe of the informer, and the reſidue thereof to the uſe of the United States, to be diſpoſed of by law and not otherwiſe.

X. And be it further enacted, That the bills or notes of the ſaid Corporation, originally made payable, or which ſhall have become payable on demand, in gold and ſilver coin, ſhall be receivable in all payments to the United States.

XI. And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, at any time or times, within eighteen months after the firſt day of April next, to cauſe a ſubſcription to be made to the ſtock of the ſaid corporation, as part of the aforeſaid capital ſtock of ten millions of dollars, on behalf of the United States, to an amount not exceeding two millions of dollars; to be paid out of the monies which ſhall be borrowed by virtue of either of the acts, the one intitled, "an act making proviſion for the debt of the United States;" and the other entitled, "An act making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt;" borrowing of the bank an equal ſum, to be applied to the purpoſes, for which the ſaid monies ſhall have been procured; reimburſable in ten years, by equal annual inſtalments; or at any time ſooner, or in any greater proportions, that the government may think fit.

XII. And be it further enacted, That no other Bank ſhall be eſtabliſhed by any future Law of the United States, during the continuance of the Corporation hereby created; for which the faith of the United States is hereby pledged.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, FEBRUARY TWENTY-FIFTH 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

(TRUE COPY.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

AN ACT regulating the number of Repreſentatives to be choſen by the States of Kentucky and Vermont.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That, until the Repreſentatives in Congreſs ſhall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the States of Kentucky and Vermont ſhall each be entitled to chooſe two Repreſentatives.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, FEBRUARY TWENTY-FIFTH, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

(TRUE COPY)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

Worcester January 27th 1791.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONGRESS.

IT was a prudent caution of the Egyptians, to poſtpone the giving a character till after the death of the party. During a man's life his conduct might change, and falſify the praiſe or cenſure beſtowed upon it. But death, which fixes an unalterable ſtamp, extinguiſhes the paſſions which have flattered, or abuſed, the living man. To-morrow the *firſt* Congreſs will terminate its political life. Its whole conduct is before the public; ſubject to ſuch a deciſion, as truth will pronounce upon it.

Other public men have found the path of their duty as beaten as the highway. Adminiſtration running in the ſame channel for ages, has worne it deep and wide: Congreſs had a new path to tread; the conſtitution, by fencing it up on either ſide, has made it a narrow one; and ſuch was the ſtate of the times, and of parties, that they found it covered with thorns.

During the two years, Congreſs has been engaged in buſineſs about 16 months. The book of it's laws will ſhew that it has been diligently engaged. Perhaps no body of men has ever attended more punctually at the daily hours of meeting, or continued more cloſely occupied during the ſitting. The whole number has generally voted. This however is an inferior kind of merit. The great point which affects the reputation of the body is, whether it's meaſures have been wiſe and ſalutary.

The firſt care of Congreſs, was to organize the great departments of government. The merit of the meaſure may be tried by ſuppoſing a different organization. If inſtead of a Secretary of the Treaſury, the buſineſs of finance had been intruſted to a Treaſury Board, of three or five perſons, let their good ſenſe and integrity be ever ſo unqueſtionable, it may be doubted whether an uniform ſelf conſiſtent plan would have been recommended or adopted. It is proper to try the merit of the firſt Congreſs, either by the difference of the ſtate of things, when it began, and when it finiſhed it's period, or by comparing what Congreſs has done, with the manner of doing the like things in the ſtate legiſlatures. Leaving it to the mind of every reader to purſue theſe ideas as far as he may think proper, it may be remarked, that Congreſs has ſo organized the great departments, as to ſecure an orderly, efficient and uniform adminiſtration of the government. The Preſident with his uſual prudence and diſcernment has appointed able men to fill them; who are ſtimulated, by every motive, to a diligent and active employment of their eminent talents. The people will know where to beſtow praiſe, and on whom the blame ſhould fall. This is the advantage of eſtabliſhing heads of departments.

Proviſion is alſo made for a friendly intercourſe with foreign nations, by providing for Miniſters.

In the judicial department, as much has been done, as circumſtances would admit. Judges of eminent virtue and learning preſide in the federal courts. But the very narrow limits of the judicial power of the United States, renders this one of the moſt difficult branches of legiſlation. Courts muſt be eſtabliſhed, and proviſion made to adminiſter juſtice to men, almoſt at home, and yet the buſineſs is very inconſiderable. This is not the fault of Congreſs. If any thing is to be regretted, it is, that a different arrangement had not been made of the judicial power by the conſtitution.

The meaſures of Congreſs have given a great ſpring to trade. The difference of tonnage and of impoſt on goods, if imported in American veſſels, and the favours to the trade to India and China, have greatly increaſed the ſhipping, as well as the foreign trade. The coaſting trade, no longer ſubject to State regulations is evidently gaining ſtrength. It has increaſed the tonnage and ſeamen—it is already a young lion, and will afford in a few years ſuch naval ſtrength, as to be a terror to our enemies.

The duties on foreign manufactures are a direct bounty upon our own. The increaſe of manufactures ſince Congreſs firſt impoſed the duties, is not certainly known. But every one who has lived in the country the laſt two years, knows that it is very extraordinary. Our exports have increaſed to upwards of 20 millions of dollars.—Many are of opinion, that our manufactures have riſen to an equal amount.

Future controverſies between the States are rendered improbable, by the proviſion for an equitable ſettlement of the accounts, which the war had ſwelled into a maſs, formidable by its magnitude, and more ſo by its confuſion. This very difficult and neceſſary taſk has been accompliſhed, tho it had been deſpaired of by many.

The States have been eaſed of their debts, which would have cruſhed ſome of them by their weight. But the revenue of the whole country, under one ſyſtem of management, will enable the United States to provide for them, almoſt without feeling the burden. Moderate taxes on luxuries have made the reveune cheſt overflow with wealth.

The advantages of the funding ſyſtem, are not to be enumerated. America, at this moment, is in a ſituation equally novel and reſpectable.—It is in a condition for ſelf-defence, which cannot be too much admired. With an orderly government, an ample revenue, and almoſt unlimited credit and reſources, it poſſeſſes a ſtrength, which it ſtood in need of during the war. Popular governments ſuffer more by the unſteadineſs of their meaſures, than by the corruption of their rulers. It is the firſt time that a permanent ſyſtem has been adopted in our country for ſupporting credit. The people already enjoy the fruits of it. The new capital is every where flying to the aid of manufactures, trade and agriculture.

The Bank is an inſtitution which our extenſive and wealthy country ought not to be without. It will aſſiſt us to extend our intercourſe from North to South, and we ſhall like one another better, as we know one another more.

After every pacific meaſure had failed of effect with the Indians, protection is afforded to the frontiers—Our frontier fellow-citizens, tho diſtant, are not neglected.

It would be tedious to comment at large on the ſeveral very important acts of the firſt Congreſs. A mere ſketch is intended. A great deal has been done, and truth ſeems to authoriſe us to ſay, that no very dangerous miſtakes have been committed in the two years. America, which was in the *ſhade* before, ſeems now to ſtand in the *ſun-ſhine*. Its proſpects are the brighteſt that any nation on earth enjoys: All that is wanting to realize them is STEADINESS. If the next Congreſs ſhould make no violent alteration of meaſures, our hopes can ſcarcely meet with diſappointment.

Tho great queſtions have called forth ſtrong paſſions in Congreſs, it is a moſt grateful thing to ſee the harmony and mutual good underſtanding, which ſubſiſt at the end of the two years of its being. Oppoſition ſeems to have left no ſting behind it. The Members will ſeparate with an high degree of perſonal regard and eſteem.—State prejudices and prepoſſeſſions loſe a great part of their influence on the mind, when thoſe who at firſt felt them, find themſelves obliged to acknowledge, on numberleſs occaſions, the candor, patriotiſm, and high ſenſe of rectitude and honor, which diſtinguiſh their opponents. The ties of brotherhood and mutual affection, which are to bind America together, ought to grow ſtronger every day.

Hon. JOHN B. ASHE, JOHN STEELE and NATHANIEL MACON, are elected Members of the ſecond Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States for the State of North-Carolina.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Feb. 25.

ON motion, That the following reſolution be entered into, to wit:

Reſolved, That it be a ſtanding rule, that the doors of the Senate chamber remain open, whilſt the Senate ſhall be ſitting in a legiſlative capacity, except on ſuch occaſions as in their judgment may require ſecrecy, and that this rule ſhall commence and be in force on the firſt day of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs.

The yeas and nays were required by one fifth of the Senators preſent.

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Butler, Foſter, Gunn, Hawkins, King, Lee, Maclay, Monroe.——9.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Baſſett, Carroll, Dalton, Dickinſon, Elſworth, Elmer, Few, Henry, Johnſon, Johnſton, Izard Langdon, Morris, Read, Stanton, Strong, Wingate.——17. So it paſſed in the negative.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, informing the Senate that he had this day approved and ſigned the bill, entitled, "An act to incorporate the ſubſcribers to the bank of the United States," and the bill, entitled, "An act regulating the number of Repreſentatives to be choſen by the States of Kentucky and Vermont."

The bill entitled, "An act fixing the time for the next annual meeting of Congreſs," was read the ſecond time, and ordered, that it paſs to the third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informed the houſe that they have paſſed the bill ſupplementary to the act incorporating the ſubſcribers to the Bank of the United States.

A ſecond meſſage from the Senate, informed that they have paſſed a bill in amendment to the act for fixing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government of the United States, to which they requeſt the concurrence of this houſe; which bill was read a firſt time, and laid on the table.

Mr. Sedgwick from the committee, to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the petition of Comfort Sands, and others, brought in a report which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Trumbull from the committee, appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill in addition to an act entitled, "an act for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the executive officers of government, with their aſſiſtants and clerks, which was received and read a firſt and ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe, on Monday next.

The petition of Elias Haſket Derby, praying relief in the payment of duties on goods imported from India and China, was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Information was received from the Members of the Philoſophical Society, that an eulogium as a tribute to the memory of their late Preſident, Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, will be delivered on Tueſday next, at the German church, at which they requeſt the attendance of the members of this houſe.

The houſe, agreeable to the order of the day, proceeded to the conſideration of the reports on ſundry petitions.

The report of the committee on the petition of Capt. Seth Harding was taken up for a ſecond reading; and on the queſtion to agree to the ſame, it paſſed in the negative.

Reports upon a number of other petitions were agreed to by the houſe.

A report from the Secretary at War, on the petition of Capt. David Cook was agreed to by the houſe, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill conformable thereto—

After which the gallery doors were ſhut.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

The bill to amend the act, for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government, received from the Senate, was read the ſecond time, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

A meſſage from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the houſe that the Senate concur in their vote, by which, the report of the joint committee of conference on the ſubject of diſagreement between the two houſes, in reſpect to the 61ſt. ſection of the bill, laying duties on diſtilled ſpirits, was adopted—He alſo informed the houſe that the Senate have paſſed the bill for fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congreſs.

Another meſſage informed the houſe that the

Senate have paſſed the bill, ſupplemental to the act for eſtabliſhing the Treaſury department, with amendments.

The report of the committee on the petition of C. Sands, and others—was read the ſecond time, and after ſome debate, it was voted, that it ſhould lie on the table.

Mr. Boudinot laid the following motion on the table—that the Secretary of the Senate, and the clerk of the houſe, who ſhall be in office the third of March next, ſhall continue till a new appointment takes place—this regulation to extend to the intervals which may ſucceed the diſſolution of every ſubſequent Congreſs.

A motion to take into conſideration the conſular bill was negatived.

In committee of the whole, the bill making compenſation to the ſeveral officers of the courts of law was agreed to without alteration—and reported to the houſe, in which ſundry amendments were made—and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The committee of the whole being diſcharged from any further conſideration of the petition of John Tucker, Clerk of the ſupreme court, the ſame was referred to a ſelect committee.

In committee of the whole, on the bill granting compenſation to the ſeveral loan officers, for extra expences and ſervices—one amendment was agreed to—which was, to ſtrike out an exception in the bill, by which the allowance of one clerk was to be deducted from the compenſations to be allowed the loan-officers of Maſſachuſetts, New-York, Pennſylvania, and Virginia—The bill with this amendment was reported to the houſe; after ſome debate the houſe diſagreed to the ſame—Ayes 23, Noes 27—the bill was then paſſed to be engroſſed.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill, for the temporary regulation of the Poſt-Office.

Mr. Floyd of the committee of enrolment reported the bill repealing after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid on diſtilled ſpirits—and laying others in their ſtead, as duly enrolled—the ſpeaker then ſigned the ſame.

The report of the Secretary at war, on the petition of the children of John Harris, late lieutenant in the army of the United States, and of brigadier-general John Philip De Haas, were agreed to, and referred to a committee to bring in bills conformable to ſaid reports.

The report of the Secretary of State, on the petition of Ferdinand Weſtfall, was taken up and agreed to, with this amendment, that no intereſt be allowed on the ſum granted—a committee was appointed to bring in a bill conformable to ſaid report.

The committee to whom ſundry reports were referred on Saturday laſt, reported bills, making compenſation to the ſeveral petitioners agreeable to ſaid reports, which were ſeverally read a firſt time. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 1.

Mr. Benſon laid on the clerk's table a propoſed amendment to the conſtitution of the United States, with intent that it ſhould be conſidered by the ſucceeding Houſe of Repreſentatives: The object was, to empower Congreſs to inſtitute a Judiciary Syſtem for the Union, on principles varying from thoſe of the ſyſtem now in exiſtence. This propoſition we expect to lay before the public.

Sundry petitions were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

Mr. White, of the committee to which was referred the bill for granting lands to the inhabitants of Poſt Vincennes, reported ſundry amendments, which were read.

Mr. Floyd, of the committee of enrolment, reported the following bills as duly enrolled, viz. The bill ſupplementary to the act for incorporating the Subſcribers to the Bank of the United States—The bill for giving effect to the Laws of the United States, within the State of Vermont—The bill to explain a clauſe in the act making further proviſion for the Debts of the United States—And the bill fixing the time for the next annual meeting of Congreſs:—And the Speaker ſigned the ſame.

Mr. Boudinot's motion for a reſolution to continue the Clerk of the Houſe in office till a new appointment takes place, was agreed to.

Paſſed, the bill providing compenſations to the ſeveral officers of the judicial courts, to witneſſes and jurors, and for other purpoſes. The ayes and noes being demanded, were Ayes 30—Noes 23.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the houſe that they have paſſed the bill for eſtabliſhing Land-Offices in the United States, for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of the unappropriated lands, with amendments.

The bill to amend the act for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government, was read the third time and paſſed. Ayes 18, Noes 39.

Paſſed the bill making compenſations to the reſpective Commiſſioners of Loans for their extra expences.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill, ſupplemental to the act for eſtabliſhing the Treaſury Department were read, and agreed to by the houſe.

The bill ſupplemental to the act, making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt, was taken up in committee of the whole, and reported to the houſe without amendment. It was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Paſſed, after ſundry amendments, the bill providing for the temporary regulation of the Poſt-Office.

The bill making proviſion for the orphan children of ſome, and the widows of other officers, who were killed, or died in the ſervice of the United States, during the late war, was conſidered in committee of the whole, and afterwards reported to the houſe without amendments, and paſſed.

The bill ſupplemental to the act, making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt, was brought in engroſſed, read the third time and paſſed.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury concerning certain certificates iſſued in ſome of the States ſubſequent to the firſt of Jan. 1790, was again read, and referred to a ſelect committee. After which, private buſineſs occuring, the galleries were cleared.

Philadelphia, March 2.

Letters from Weſt Liberty, Ohio county, Pennſylvania, of Feb. 19—Inform that the Indians had killed and wounded ſome hunters and other perſons in that quarter.

The Anniverſary of the Birth Day of the Preſident of the United States has been celebrated in all parts of the union, from which accounts have been received, with the higheſt teſtimonials of veneration and affection; no trait in the American character is more conſpicuous than that of reſpect to their civil rulers—and while the people enjoy "Peace, Liberty and Safety," under the adminiſtration of an excellent ſyſtem of government—they can ſcarcely exceed the limits of propriety in expreſſing their attachment to thoſe diſtinguiſhed characters, who having ſaved their country in WAR—are now conducting it to the ſummit of human glory, in PEACE.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the propoſed diſcrimination in navigation, between foreigners in treaty with the United States—and thoſe with whom no treaty exiſts;—cannot be conſidered in any other light, than that of an experiment: the reſult of which, it is difficult to conceive, would be favorable to the intereſts of this country. We ſhould moſt aſſuredly, riſk loſing a certainty, for an uncertainty.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rhode-Iſland dated February 4, 1791.

"OUR tidings from the Weſtern Frontiers are diſtreſſing.—It is to be hoped the moſt deciſive meaſures, whatever the expence may be, will be taken, to put an end to the Indian ravages in future.—The *conduct* of the late expedition gives great uneaſineſs:——Perhaps the public mind ought, by ſome enquiry into it, to be ſatisfied."

Extract of another letter from another gentleman, dated February 7, 1791.

"The plan of the Weſtern Expedition was moſt certainly good.—Whether the operations of the army were good alſo, I am unable to judge.——Thus much certainly appears very extraordinary, that the commanding officer ſhould detach 360 men, with orders to find and fight the ſavages, and remain inactive with the remainder of the troops.——Was ever a judicious attack made on an enemy *deliberately*, without being prepared to furniſh ſuccour in caſe of need?——Might not the army as well have been in the city of Philadelphia, as to have been without ſupporting diſtance, ſo as not to ſuſtain the troops detached from the combat in caſe of misfortune?——On that inauſpicious day, fell two of my dear *friends*, WYLLYS and FROTHINGHAM. With theſe two brave ſoldiers, I have, more than twice, faced ſuperior numbers of veteran troops.——I am ſtung to the ſoul, that ſo many brave officers and men ſhould thus have been ſacrificed.——Can we give two for one?——Infamous idea!——and for ſavages too?——The Preſident, who can diſcern the leaſt error in military operations, will, I acknowlege, be the eye of the public, on this, as well as on other occaſions.—Certain it is that at preſent, the commanding officer's conduct appears to ill advantage."

APPOINTMENTS—State of South-Carolina.

His Excellency CHARLES PINCKNEY, Governor.
Hon. ISAAC HOLMES, Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN RUTLEDGE, Eſq. Chief Juſtice.

Salary of the Governor, £.900—and of the Chief Juſtice £.800 ſterling per annum.

APPOINTMENTS.——*By Authority.*

THE Preſident of the United States has appointed, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, Thomas Auldjo, to be Vice-Conſul for the United States at the port of Poole, in Great-Britain; and James Yard, of Pennſylvania to be conſul for the United States in the Iſland of Santa-Cruz. Alſo,

JOSEPH ANDERSON, of the State of Delaware, one of the Judges in the territory South-Weſt of the Ohio—*vice* WILLIAM PERRY, reſigned, and WILLIAM MURRAY, of Kentucky, Attorney for the United States, in the ſaid diſtrict—*vice* JAMES BROWN, declined.

Yeſterday, purſuant to a vote of the American Philoſophical Society—an eulogium to the memory of Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, was delivered in the German Lutheran Church, in Fourth-ſtreet, by the Rev. Doctor WILLIAM SMITH, one of their Vice-Preſidents and provoſt of the univerſity of Pennſylvania. A crouded and truly reſpectable audience attended on this occaſion, conſiſting of the Members of the Society—The PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States, and their Ladies; the Senators, Repreſentatives of the Union—and the Members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Commonwealth.

A SUMMARY of the Value and Deſtination of the EXPORTS of the UNITED STATES.

To the dominions of France,	4,698,735. 48
To the dominions of Great-Britain,	9,363,416. 47
To the dominions of Spain,	2,005,907. 16
To the dominions of Portugal,	1,283,462.
To the dominions of the United Netherlands,	1,963,880. 9
To the dominions of Denmark,	224,415. 50
To the dominions of Sweden,	47,240
To Flanders,	14,298
To Germany,	487,787. 14
To the Mediterranean,	41,298
To the African Iſlands and Coaſt of Africa,	139,984
To the Eaſt Indies,	135,181
To the north-weſt Coaſt of America,	10,362
Dollars,	20,415,966. 84

IN addition to the foregoing, a conſiderable Number of Packages have been exported from the United States, the Value of which, being omitted in the Returns from the Cuſtom-Houſes, could not be introduced into this Abſtract.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Feb. 15th*, 1791.
TENCH COXE, *Aſſiſtant Secretary.*

Died on Sunday laſt, Mr. JOHN HALL, Shopkeeper, of this city, in the 74th year of his age:

Of Mr. Hall it may be ſaid, that he was an inflexible patriot in "the times that tried men's ſouls"—and ſo long as thoſe virtues, which adorn the Chriſtian, the Huſband, Parent, Friend, Neighbor, and good Citizen, are held in eſtimation, ſo long will Mr. Hall's memory be precious to all who were acquainted with his character.

☞ *Mr. Sedgwick's obſervations on the ſubject of the Bank of the United States, prepared for this day's Gazettee, are unavoidably poſtponed till Saturday.*

☞ *The current prices of Public Securities as in our laſt.*

☞ *A ſtated meeting of the HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland, will be held at Mr. Patrick Byrne's tavern, on Monday next, the 7th inſt. at 6 o'clock in the evening.*

March 2, 1791. MATHEW CAREY, *Sec'ry.*

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A COLLECTION OF
MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS,
Partly original, and partly already publiſhed,
Written by MATHEW CAREY.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE Work ſhall contain 200 pages; be printed on the fineſt writing paper; and be elegantly bound, edge rolled and lettered.

II. Price to ſubſcribers *two thirds of a dollar*, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

III. The work ſhall be put to the preſs as ſoon as 250 copies are ſubſcribed for.

IV. The ſubſcribers names ſhall be prefixed.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by CAREY, STEWART, and Co. and all the other Bookſellers in Philadelphia; alſo, by the different gentlemen throughout the United States, who ſupply ſubſcribers with the American Muſeum.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1791.

Virginia, Culpeper County, 25th Jan. 1791.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

THE PLANTATION, where-

on he reſides, laying on both ſides the Carolina road, in the great fork of Rappahanock river, 36 miles from the town of Dumfries, 30 from Frederickſburg, and 28 from Falmouth; in a moſt healthy part of the country:—Conſiſting of 2,000 acres—half cleared, and in good fence, well adapted for farming and grazing—the ſoil is good, lays well, abounding with many excellent ſprings and ſtreams of water, ſo diſperſed as to afford great opportunity of making watered meadow of the firſt quality, perhaps more than 300 acres—of which 120, in one body, is already in graſs, and all watered and drained at pleaſure by a number of ditches, for that purpoſe, paſſing through the whole. Orchards of about 2000 bearing apple trees—near as many peach trees, and a variety of moſt other kinds of fruit, natural to the climate. A good dwelling houſe, the ſituation whereof is remarkably beautiful and pleaſant; and many other valuable improvements of divers kinds.

And one other Plantation about 5 miles nearer ſaid towns, conſiſting of about 1500 acres, on which is good merchant, griſt, and ſaw mills, where nature, labour and art, have fully conſpired to render them complete; a large conſtant ſtream, on which they ſtand, affords them water in great abundance; convenient thereto is a kiln end houſe, for drying corn, a bake houſe, a dwelling houſe and ſeveral other improvements moſtly new; about 300 acres of the lands are in cultivation, very good in quality; the other part thin ſoil, but abounding with timber, is an inexhauſtable ſource for the ſaw-mill.

Alſo ſeveral detached tracts within ſaid county, of about 2, 3, and 400 acres each, and though not of ſo fertile a ſoil, their vicinity to the towns render them valuable, on ſome of them there are ſmall improvements, and the lands ſo ſituated, that they can eaſily be made convenient little farms.

The whole or any part of the abovementioned poſſeſſions will be diſpoſed of, on very reaſonable terms---a ſmall proportion in ready money, for the balance, the payments will be made entirely to accommodate the conveniency of the purchaſers, who may be ſupplied on the ſame terms, with all kinds of ſtock, work horſes, oxen, &c. &c. &c. by JOHN STRODE. [t. f.]

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of a MINT.

(CONTINUED.)

THE neceſſity of fulfilling prior engagements, is a cauſe or pretext for poſtponing the delivery of the coin in lieu of the bullion. And this delay creates a difference in the market price of the two things. Accordingly, for ſome years paſt, an ounce of ſtandard gold, which is worth in coin £.3. 17 10½ ſterling, has been in the market of London, in bullion, only £.3. 17 6, which is within a ſmall fraction of one half per cent. leſs. Whether this be management in the mint to accommodate the bank in the purchaſe of bullion, or to effect indirectly ſomething equivalent to a formal difference of price, or whether it be the natural courſe of the buſineſs, is open to conjecture.

It, at the ſame time, indicates, that if the mint were to make prompt payment, at about half per cent. leſs than it does at preſent, the ſtate of bullion in reſpect to coin, would be preciſely the ſame as it now is. And it would be then certain that the government would ſave expence in the coinage of gold; ſince it is not probable, that the time actually loſt in the courſe of the year in converting bullion into coin can be an equivalent to half per cent. on the advance; and there will generally be at the command of the treaſury, a conſiderable ſum of money, waiting for ſome periodical diſburſement, which without hazard might be applied to that advance.

In what ſenſe, a free coinage can be ſaid to promote the abundance of gold and ſilver, may be inferred from the inſtances, which have been given of the tendency of a contrary ſyſtem to promote their exportation. It is, however, not probable, that a very ſmall difference of value between coin and bullion can have any effect, which ought to enter into calculation. There can be no inducement of poſitive profit, to export the bullion, as long as the difference of price is exceeded by the expence of tranſportation. And the proſpect of ſmaller loſs upon the metals, than upon commodities, when the difference is very minute, will be frequently over-balanced by the poſſibility of doing better with the latter, from a riſe of markets. It is at any rate certain, that it can be of no conſequence, in this view, whether the ſuperiority of coin to bullion in the market be produced, as in England, by the delay of the mint, or by a formal diſcrimination in the regulated values.

Under an impreſſion, that a ſmall difference between the value of the coin, and the mint price of bullion, is the leaſt exceptionable expedient for reſtraining the melting down, or exportation of the former, and not perceiving, that if it be a very moderate one, it can be hurtful in other reſpects—the Secretary is inclined to an experiment of ½ per cent. on each of the metals. The fact, which has been mentioned, with regard to the price of gold bullion in the Engliſh market, ſeems to demonſtrate that ſuch a difference may ſafely be made. In this caſe there muſt be immediate payment for the gold and ſilver offered to the mint. How far ½ per cent. will go towards defraying the expence of the coinage cannot be determined beforehand, with accuracy. It is preſumed, that on an economical plan, it will ſuffice in relation to gold. But it is not expected that the ſame rate on ſilver will be ſufficient to defray the expence attending that metal. Some additional proviſion may therefore be found neceſſary, if this limit be adopted.

It does not ſeem to be adviſeable, to make any greater difference in regard to ſilver than to gold: becauſe it is deſirable, that the proportion between the two metals, in the market, ſhould correſpond with that in the coins, which would not be the caſe, if the mint price of one was comparatively lower, than that of the other; and becauſe alſo ſilver being propoſed to be rated in reſpect to gold, ſomewhat below its general commercial value, if there ſhould be a diſparity, to its diſadvantage, in the mint prices of the two metals, it would obſtruct too much the bringing of it to be coined, and would add an inducement to export it. Nor does it appear to the Secretary ſafe to make a greater difference, between the value of coin and bullion, than has been mentioned. It will be better to have to increaſe it hereafter if this ſhall be found expedient than to have it to recede from too conſiderable a difference in conſequence of evils, which ſhall have been experienced.

It is ſometimes mentioned, as an expedient, which, conſiſtently with a free coinage, may ſerve to prevent the evils deſired to be avoided—to incorporate in the coins a greater proportion of alloy, than is uſual, regulating their value nevertheleſs according to the quantity of pure metal they contain. This it is ſuppoſed, by adding to the difficulty of refining them, would cauſe bullion to be preferred both for manufacture and exportation.

But ſtrong objections lie againſt this ſcheme:—An augmentation of expence;—an actual depreciation of the coin;—a danger of ſtill greater depreciation in the public opinion; the facilitating of counterfeits: while it is queſtionable, whether it would have the effect expected from it.

The alloy being eſteemed of no value, an increaſe of it is evidently an increaſe of expence. This, in relation to the gold coins, particularly, is a matter of moment. It has been noted, that the alloy in them conſiſts partly of ſilver. If to avoid expence, the addition ſhould be of copper only, this would ſpoil the appearance of the coin, and give it a baſe countenance. Its beauty would indeed be injured, though in a leſs degree, even if the uſual proportions of ſilver and copper ſhould be maintained in the increaſed quantity of alloy.

And however inconſiderable an additional expenditure of copper in the coinage of a year may be deemed; in a ſeries of years it would become of conſequence. In regulations which contemplate the lapſe and operation of ages, a very ſmall item of expence acquires importance.

The actual depreciation of the coin, by an increaſe of alloy, reſults from the very circumſtance, which is the motive to it—the greater difficulty of refining. In England it is cuſtomary for thoſe concerned in manufactures of gold to make a deduction in the price, of four pence ſterling per ounce, of fine gold, for every carat which the maſs containing it is below the legal ſtandard. Taking this as a rule, an inferiority of a ſingle carat, or 1-24 part in the gold coins of the United States, compared with the Engliſh ſtandard, would cauſe the *ſame quantity* of pure gold in them to be worth nearly 4-10ths per cent. leſs than in the coins of Great-Britain. This circumſtance would be likely, in proceſs of time, to be felt in the market of the United States.

A ſtill greater depreciation, in the public opinion, would be to be apprehended from the *apparent* debaſement of the coin. The effects of imagination and prejudice cannot ſafely be diſregarded, in any thing that relates to money. If the beauty of the coin be impaired, it may be found difficult to ſatisfy the generality of the community, that what appears worſe is not really leſs valuable; and it is not altogether certain, that an impreſſion of its being ſo, may not occaſion an unnatural augmentation of prices.

Greater danger of impoſition, by counterfeits, is alſo to be apprehended from the injury which will be done to the appearance of the coin. It is a juſt obſervation, that "The perfection of the coins is a great ſafe-guard againſt counterfeiters." And it is evident that the colour, as well as the excellence of the workmanſhip, is an ingredient in that perfection. The intermixture of too much alloy, particularly of copper, in the gold coins at leaſt, muſt materially leſſen the facility of diſtinguiſhing by the eye, the purer from the baſer kind, the genuine from the counterfeit.

The inefficacy of the arrangement to the purpoſe, intended to be anſwered by it, is rendered probable by different conſiderations. If the ſtandard of plate in the United States ſhould be regulated, according to that of the national coins; it is to be expected, that the goldſmith would prefer theſe to the foreign coins; becauſe he would find them prepared to his hand, in the ſtate which he deſires; whereas he would have to expend an additional quantity of alloy to bring the foreign coins to that ſtate. If the ſtandard of plate, by law or uſage, ſhould be ſuperior to that of the national coins, there would be a poſſibility of the foreign coins bearing a higher price in the market; and this would not only obſtruct their being brought to the mint, but might occaſion the exportation of the national coin in preference. It is not underſtood, that the practice of making an abatement of price for the inferiority of ſtandard, is applicable to the Engliſh mint—and if it be not, this would alſo contribute to fruſtrating the expected effect from the increaſe of alloy. For, in this caſe, a given quantity of pure metal in our ſtandard, would be worth as much there, as in bullion, of the Engliſh or any other ſtandard.

[*To be continued.*]

PHILADELPHIA, February 24th, 1791.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A

COLLECTION of STATE PAPERS,

INTENDED AS MATERIALS FOR

AN HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

IN this collection will be contained the CHARTERS of the ſeveral ſtates which now compoſe the UNION;—the Records of the UNITED COLONIES of NEW-ENGLAND;—Royal Inſtructions to COLONIAL GOVERNORS;—EXTRACTS from PUBLIC RECORDS;—and other authentic Documents tending to elucidate our Hiſtory.

The deſign of this compilation was intimated to Congreſs, and honored with their approbation.—On the 20th July, 1778, their committee, to whom his memorial was referred, reported it as their "Opinion, that Mr. *Hazard's* undertaking is laudable and deſerves the public patronage and encouragement, as being productive of public utility;" Whereupon they "Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Governors, Preſidents, and Executive Powers of the ſeveral ſtates in the union, to aſſiſt Mr. *Hazard*, and give facility to his labors; and that for this purpoſe he be admitted to an inſpection of public records, and be furniſhed without expence with copies of ſuch papers as he may judge will conduce to the valuable end he hath in view.

He was, of conſequence, admitted to the inſpection and uſe both of public records, and the collections made by individuals, from whence this compilation (much the largeſt he has ever met with on the ſubject, and, he flatters himſelf, the largeſt ever made in America) was formed. It has ſince met the approbation of many eminent characters, and even in its manuſcript ſtate, has facilitated the ſettlement of ſome important controverſies.

The compiler cannot ſuppreſs the following letter from the honorable the Secretary of State, to whoſe inſpection part of the compilation was ſubmitted, as it contains ſo flattering and reſpectable a teſtimony in favor of the importance of the work.

"*Philadelphia, February* 18, 1791.

SIR,

I return you the two volumes of Records, with thanks for the opportunity of looking into them:—they are curious Monuments of the Infancy of our country. I learn with great ſatisfaction that you are about committing to the Preſs the valuable Hiſtorical and State Papers you have been ſo long collecting. Time and accident are committing daily havoc on the originals depoſited in our public offices: the late war has done the work of centuries in this buſineſs: the loſt cannot be recovered; but let us ſave what remains; not by vaults and locks, which fence them from the public eye and uſe in conſigning them to the waſte of time, but by ſuch a multiplication of copies as ſhall place them beyond the reach of accident; this being the tendency of your undertaking, be aſſured there is no one who wiſhes it a more complete ſucceſs than

SIR,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,

THOMAS JEFFERSON."

MR. HAZARD.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work to be publiſhed in numbers, each containing 160 pages, large quarto:—A number to be delivered every three months.

II. On delivery of the firſt Number, payment to be made for the firſt and ſecond, and afterwards for each Number as delivered (except the laſt) ſo that the price of one Number will be conſtantly in advance. The very great expence attending ſo large a work, at the ſame time that it renders this condition abſolutely neceſſary, will be a ſufficient apology to the candid for its inſertion.

III. The price to Subſcribers will be *one Dollar* for each number. It is ſuppoſed that the Work will probably be compriſed in eight Numbers, forming two handſome Volumes, in large quarto, printed on a neat Type and good paper.

IV. To thoſe who chooſe to ſubſcribe for the Work in *Volumes*, the price will be *Four Dollars and a Quarter of a Dollar*, for each Volume, in boards.

V. The collection will be put to the Preſs as ſoon as there ſhall be a ſufficient number of ſubſcriptions to juſtify an hope that the expences will be defrayed.

☞ *Thoſe who receive Subſcriptions* will pleaſe *tranſmit accounts of the numbers obtained to* Thomas Dobſon, *No.* 41, *Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, by the firſt of May next.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received in Portſmouth, (N. H) by Jeremiah Libbey; Boſton, Thomas & Andrews; Worceſter, Iſaiah Thomas; Hartford, Thomas Hildrup; New-Haven, Iſaac Beers; New-London, Timothy Green; Newport, (R. I.) Jacob Richardſon; Providence, John Carter; New-York, Hodge, Allen & Campbell; Albany, Abraham G. Lanſing; Philadelphia, Thomas Dobſon, and Hazard & Addoms; Wilmington, (Delaware) Frederick Craig; Baltimore, I. Holmes; Alexandria, Joſhua Merriman; Norfolk, Mr. Lindſey; Frederickſburgh, Callender and Henderſon; Peterſburgh, John Grammer; Richmond, Auguſtine Davis; Newbern, (N. C.) F. X. Martin; Wilmington, John Bradley; Charleſton, (S. C.) William P. Young.

A NEGRO MAN ELOPED.

RAN away from his owner about the 25th Jan. laſt, CÆSAR, a negro man, country born, noted as a preacher among the blacks, 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high—thick, well ſet; had on a brown cloth coat, light cloth jacket, leather breeches, and coarſe wilton ſtockings.—He alſo had a tow linen frock with him; and wore a ſmall round hat. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to Virginia, as his father lives on Dr. Vandeveer's plantation, in that State. Whoever will take up ſaid negro, and ſecure him in the gaol of Philadelphia, or of Trenton, and give notice thereof to the ſubſcriber living in Bound-Brook, New-Jerſey, ſhall receive Twelve Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges.

HUGH ROWAN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Somerſet County, ff.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed, againſt the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of CHRISTOPHER BEEKMAN, I have levied on, and ſeized that valuable houſe and lot of land, ſituate on the north ſide of the Main Street, in Princeton, now in poſſeſſion of Adam Shaw, and known by ſign of the College; it is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe, and has been occupied in that way for many years. All the above mentioned premiſes will be expoſed to ſale, on Thurſday the tenth day of March next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon of ſaid day, of which all perſons concerned will pleaſe take notice.

WILLIAM WALLACE, *Sheriff.*

Weſtern Precinct, 18*th February*, 1791.

HENRY KUHL,

No. 143, *North Second-Street.*

FROM an expectation that a mutual advantage would be derived by the dealers in public ſecurities, and a perſon who ſhould undertake to tranſact ſuch buſineſs on *commiſſion only*, has concluded to offer himſelf for that purpoſe. Being of opinion, that every requiſite to convince them and others of his diſintereſtedneſs ought to be attended to on his part, he has duly made oath before the Hon. the Chief Juſtice of the State of Pennſylvania, that he will faithfully execute the truſts which may be repoſed in him.

COPY OF THE OATH.

"*I Henry Kuhl, of the city of Philadelphia, ſtock broker, do ſwear, that I will not be concerned either directly or indirectly, on my own account, in any purchaſes or ſales of the evidences of the debt of the United States or of particular States, but will truly and faithfully execute ſuch purchaſes and ſales on commiſſion only for thoſe who may employ me: that is to ſay, until I ſhall announce in one or more of the newſpapers printed at the ſeat of the government of the United States, my determination to the contrary.* HENRY KUHL."

Sworn at Philadelphia, February 12th, 1791, before

THOMAS M'KEAN."

The commiſſions he will charge for the preſent, are—

On the ſpecie amount of all ſums below 5000 nominal dollars, one half per cent. on do. from 5000 to 10,000 do. one fourth per cent. on do. from 10,000 and upwards do. one eighth per cent.

Accounts ſtated, and certificates funded at the Treaſury or Loan-Office of the United States, on moderate terms.

N. B. All orders for purchaſes or ſales to be in writing.

Philadelphia, February 19, 1791. (85 t. f.)

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,

No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,

BUYS and SELLS

Continental & State Certificates,

Pennſylvania and Jerſey Paper Money,

And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1790.

THE Copartnerſhip of HEWES and ANTHONY having expired the 31ſt ultimo, they requeſt thoſe, who have any demands, to exhibit their accounts and receive their money; and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to either of the Subſcribers, at their Compting-Houſe, No. 5, Cheſnut-Street-Wharf.

JOSIAH HEWES,
JOSEPH ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1791.

N. B. They have yet on hand, and for SALE, at their STORE abovementioned,

HYSON, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS,
Three caſes Caſſia,
Pimento in bags, Martinico Coffee,
Muſcovado Sugar,
A few Caſes old Batavia Arrack,
One caſk of Durham Muſtard,
New England Rum in hogſheads and barrels,
A quantity of prime Boſton Beef,
Spermaceti, right whale and tanners' Oil,
Beſt pickled Mackrel,
6 by 8—7 by 9—8 by 10—9 by 11—and 10 by 12 Window Glaſs,
A quantity of excellent carrot Tobacco,
And an elegant CHANDELIER. (2aw6w.)

New Line of Stages.

THE Subſcriber has eſtabliſhed a line of STAGES from Hartford to Boſton, by way of Norwich and Providence, which will run thro twice a week during the Winter Seaſon, and three times a week during the Summer Seaſon.

Good Carriages, Horſes, and careful Drivers are provided.—Paſſengers pay three Pence per Mile, and are allowed 14 pound Baggage each.—Extra Baggage pays at the rate of three Pence per Mile for every 150 wt. As the Mail is to go in theſe Stages for the year 1791, fixed hours for ſtarting from the reſpective Stage Houſes is abſolutely neceſſary—from which there can be no deviation.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1790.

The Stage for the Eaſtward leaves
Hartford—Mondays and Thurſdays,
Norwich—Tueſdays and Fridays,
Providence—Wedneſdays and Saturdays,
For the Weſtward, leaves Boſton—Mondays and Thurſdays,
Providence—Tueſdays and Fridays,
Norwich—Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

JESSE BROWN. 69—1w3m

TO BE SOLD,

THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR *LIVINGSTON*,

ſituate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is alſo appertaining to the ſaid farm about 19 acres of ſalt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choiceſt fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the houſe is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.

Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.

New-York, Jan. 1791. 80 3m

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S;

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.

Of the firſt Quality—by Retail,

No. 17,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market-Streets.

N. B. *A few* TICKETS *in the* New-York Lottery, *which is to be drawn the firſt of April next, for ſale.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 25, 1791.

THE Public Creditors are reminded that, in order to the proper diſpoſitions for paying the Intereſt in the ſeveral States, it is neceſſary that the amount to be paid in each ſhould be previouſly known at the Treaſury. And as the expiration of the firſt quarter is not far diſtant, it is wiſhed that thoſe who have not yet done it, may be expeditious in making and ſignifying their election, purſuant to the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States.

INFORMATION WANTED.

☞ *THE Subſcriber requeſts, if any gentleman can give him information of a purchaſe of Lands made by a Mr.* Daniel Richardet, *in the year* 1781 *and* 1782, *in ſome part of the United States, he will be ſo kind as to inform his Brother, by directing a line to him, at the Printer's office.* S. RICHARDET.

January, 1791.